RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1891.

VIRGINIA MAKES A DEMAND.

A Resolution From the State Alliance Presented to the National Body.

AN ANTI-SUB-TREASURY CONVENTION.

A tail Issued for One to Be Held in Memphis on December 16th-Jerry Simpson on the Consolidation Proceedings of the Body.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 20,-This morna session of the Alliance was a very quiet The rule excluding visitors has been vig rously enforced and in consequence many ave left for home. Much business of routine character was disposed of this morning. A | The Mining Congress Almost Unanimously erest number of resolutions proposing constitional and platform changes were referred offerent committees. They all emanated from State Alliances, and among them was one from the Virginia State Alliance introsuced by J. Brad. Beverly, of Virginia, demanding an amendment to the National Constitution providing for the disinfranchisement of Federal officeholders. The intent of the demand is to destroy the influence of party

machinery.

The executive committee of the Alliance, composed of Macause of Texas: Wardail, of South Pakota, and Tillman, of Tennessee, reported this morning upon the condition of the order, which was found highly gratifying. The increased demand during the past the reform literature was a matter for ing The increased demand during the past year for reform literature was a matter for immediate consideration by the conneil, which sought to provide for the wider dissembation of reform literature. A committee from the National Saddle and Harness Makers Union asked the council to indorse the label of the union and buy only union as all larges.

W. S. McAllister, of the anti-sub-Treasury Alliance executive committee, this morning issued a call for a national convention of the anti-sub-Treasury Alliance men to be held at Memphis, Tenn., on December 14th. This is Memphis, Tenn., on December 16th. This is the first move to organize an opposition to the Alliance of the Farmers Mutual Beneficial Association and Pennies party, and is the direct result of the terusal of the Alliance to hear the protest of the McAllister faction. The course of all the parties for the future has become well defined. There will be no formal indorsement or co-operation between the Alliance and Farmer- Mutual Beneficial Association and the People's party.

The executive committee of the Alliance was in session this morning and Ignatius in the property of the Alliance was in session this morning and the committee upon his advice decided not to push its demands for indorsement at this time.

ts demands for indersement at this time The committee thinks that at the convention of the party next summer a platform can be built that will serve the common political eurposes of every industrial organization in

Jerry Simpson says consideration of all in-erests will be the direct result of the Con-elerated Unions Conference next February, and that it is in this the People's party laims for support will be pushed. The party es and avowed purposes represent the comned efforts of 4,000,000 votes. The removal the probability of a fight upon the third rest question in the Alliance council leaves at body with but little business on its hands

A FIRST ATTACK OR MACUNE. W. S. McAllister, of Mississippi, chairman f the committee of the anti-sub-Treasury illiance, will to-morrow publish an open ster making a fiery attack upon Dr. G. W. lacone, chairman of the executive commit-

tee of the Alliance.
In it he says. When the servent crept in
the sanctified Eden, leaving slimy traces upon
its similar tracked to the sale in the sanctified Eden, leaving slimy traces upon
its similar tracked to the sale in the conming unsuspecting Texas Alliance men
when he invegled them into putting their
ted-earned deliars into his financial grabtrac. The Texas Alliance Exchange nourished for a little over two years and failed
hopelessly in the spring of 1888.

his \$148,500 between what was originally abscribed and paid in as capital stock and The Exchange pay-roll contains the name nineteen railroad employees and cost the

Laterf the exorbitant salaries were proven to be frauds perserrated by Macune upon the stockholders in his desperate effort to account to the fands that passed into his hands. The actual salaries paid were not as great by half as were represented by Macune to the investigation of the fands of the fands and the factories and the factories. the three series and the first series were represented by Macune to the fixes to use mixes for under oath. He got to use mixes for provisions to be purchased in the future. The accounts of the Exchange show that \$420,304,35 worth of notes secured by motgages had been placed in Macune's lands and that \$348,045,34 worth of them had been pledged as collaterals for cash losses and as security for the mayner of amounts due as security for the payment of amounts due for cotton compresses, cotton gins and other property purchased by Macune for the Exsuch. This left \$72.869.11 worth of these diss which Macune otterly failed to account to but those who had signed there have not by Macune. Over \$20,000 of such collateral was don't by Macune. Often the amount loaned it was reliculously small, and in hundreds have those who works the release pot only cases those who made the notes got only very small part of their face value.

PROPER'S PARTY PROCEAMATION, te executive committee of the People's inty to day issued a proclamation signed by it. F. Taubeneck, charman, Robert Schilling, sectary, and M. C. Ranking, treasurer. It shris out thus: "The national committe of the People's party of the United States deem it proper to lay before their constitutents at this time some statement of the representation of the conference, held by them with sof the conference held by them with this city during the past few days. Those salts have been in every respect most satis

There is no longer that candidates for P ad Vice-President will be s field before June 1, 1892, nominated by Feople's party. It seems to us very plain id political organizations and no power nammous coming together and co ope-of all the labor organizations in the of States, whether employed in the shop or in the mine, or on the farm. the nation and of civilized man. There has n no precedent of it in any of the past

THE HANSAS ELECTION.

It has this to say about the Kansas election:

"As a striking illustration of the colossal lies on which the people are fed and misled, we would point to the vote of the People's party this year in the State of Kansas. In consequence of the gross misrepresentation of the press the People's party vote of the press the People's party to the pressure that the pressure that the pressure that the people is party to the pressure that the people is party the people is party that the people is party to the people is party to the people is party that the people is party to the people is party that the people is party to the people is party the people is party to the people is pa the press the People's party vote of hansus in 1891 fell off very greatly from their vote in 1890. While the official publication of the vote taken this year shows that although the total vote of all parties in Kansas was about 50,000 less than it was a year ago. The People's per cent. over its vote in 1850, or 47 per cent. of the entire vote. The Republican maority in South Dakota was reduced from 10,000 in 1890 to 2,700 in 1891, while in Nebraska the People's party came within

of both the old parties and has elected eleven district judges. It is true that in some judicial districts of Kansas the People's party

candidates were defeated, but it was only by an unholy union of the Democratic and Republican parties against them."

The F. M. B. A. closed its session here today. The most important thing done was the adoption of a resolution instructing the thirty-five delegates to the February conference of the Confederated Industrial Union to vote for independent political action. Great interest was displayed when the resolution was introduced, and it was without a dissent. was introduced, and it was without a dissent-

was introduced, and it was without a dissenting vote that it was adopted.

Another important matter was the refusal of the F. M. B. A. to accept any of the overtures made by the Farmers' Alliance, looking toward a consolidation of the two organizations. The Alliance appointed committees to bring about this result, but their mission was furtiless. To deals accept the production of the two organizations. fruitless. To-day's session of the Alliance was devoted almost entirely to routine business. No important action was taken.

FOR FREE COINAGE.

Favors It and Adjourns.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 20,-Judge Zarles called the Mining Congress together at 10:15 this morning. R. C. Powers, of Arizona, was the first speaker. He urged the Congress to fight out the battle for free silver to the bitter end. The committee on resolutions presented a report declaring in favor of the principle of bimetallism as approved by Jefferson and Hamilton, enacted to law by Congress in 1793 and accepted by the country for all pub-

1793 and accepted by the country for all oublic and private business for the first eighty years of our country's history, and demanding the enactment of a law by which silver shall be coined free in all the mints equally with gold and to have with it full and unrestricted monetary power, and that the coinage be in the ratio of sixteen to one.

G. W. Cassidy, of Nevada, said that in his State both Democrats and Republicans had united in demanding free and unlimited coinage and would take none other that they would vote for a Piute Indianif he was running on a free coinage platform against the best men in the country, and he advised all the mining States to do the same saying that only in this way could they force the parties to respect this way could they force the parties to respect the views of silver men. His remarks drew outcries of "We will," "That's right," from all over the house. The discussion of silver was continued through most of the afternoon. C. C. Goodwin, editor of the Salt Lake Tribune, said he did not believe the lower house of Concress would have of Congress would pass a free-coinage bill, unless they thought that by so doing it would get the President in a hole, and that the Senate had been for years sneezing when Wall street took snuff.

The vote on the silver question was taken about 4 o'clock by roll-call of States. The Colorado delegation refrained from voting until the last. As State after State was called and the chairman of the delegations of the States of Arkansas, Maine, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and many other Eastern States responded in short explanations that they had come to learn and had been convinced that free coinage was right, and recorded their votes for the resolu-tion, cheer after cheer was given, and it was apparent that the congress was almost unani-The vote was announced-157 for and

only 4 against the resolution.

It was decided to make a permanent organization of the congress and chairman and vice-presidents are to constitute a standing executive committee. The congress adjourn-

The executive committee held a session immediately following adjournment and decided that the next session of the congress should be held at Helena, Mont., on the second Tuesday of next July.

WETSELL, THE SMUGGLER, DEAD. He Was Regarded as the Keenest in the Busi-

ness by United States Officials. CHICAGO, Nov. 20,-A special dispatch from

Sand Beach, Mich., says: George Wetsell, who has borne the reputation among United States Treasury agents as the keenest smuggler in the business, has just died at the home of his parents here. He had many aliases, but his principal one was George Thompson, a name given him by Harris, the noted opium smuggler. He was about thirty-one years of age at the time of his death and had been in the smuggling business about

His first efforts in this line were confined to

sailing across Lake Huron from Sand Beach to Goderich, Bayfield, Kincardine and various small places along the Canadian shore. When the authorities finally located him he was forced to leave Sand Beach and was next heard forced to leave Sand Beach and was next heard from at Detroit. He remained a year or more plying the same business as nere. He then disappeared and next turned up, under the name of Thompson, as a member of Harris' organized gang of optim smugglers, then operating on the Pacific coast, Later he returned to Detroit in charge of a study of Harris' men, and almost immediately after his arrival there there were quantities of optims shipped Fast and West from there. Notwithstanding a thorough search on the part of the authorities thorough search on the part of the authoritie they could not ascertain from what source the opium was received in Detroit. About a vear ago the Treasury agents gradually closed in upon him, but he was too valuable a man to shut up in prison, providing he could be in duced to talk.

He was, however, arrested and threatened with punishment, and then, to the surprise of every one, he began giving tips to the Treasury agents which enabled them to cap.

Treasury agents which enabled them to cap-ture a number of noted smugglers. He re-mained in Detroit and Windsor in the employ of the United States Government, and Saturday came to Sand Beach to visit his relative... His death is announced as having been caused by typhoid fever.

THE OUSTING OF SENATOR BRICE.

It is Claimed That Foraker is Not at the Head of the Movement.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 20 .- A prominent Foraker Republican here to-day declared that it was not the Fornker men who are urging the ousting of Senator Brice. The fact that Judge King, of Youngstown, chairman of the Republican State central committee, which is a solid Foraker organization, has called a meeting of it here next week to take action in the Brice case is taken, however, as positive proof that the call for Brice's removal comes from the Foraker men. It is plain also that the prospect of having to take the initiative in the matter in the Senate is very embarass. ing to Senator Sherman."

Slavin to Meet Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Nov. 20 .- Peter Jack. son, the well-known colored pugilist, re-ceived a cablegram from London vesterday announcing that the National Club of that city had agreed to allow him \$750 for expenses if he would come to London and fight Frank Slavin for a purse of \$10,000 which they offered. Slavin has agreed to the match and Jackson has practically done so. Articles of agreement will be forwarded at once. The fight will occur in June.

Swapped Wealth for Youth.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 20.—Mrs, Annie Dunn, aged forty years, a niece of General Forrest, of Confederate cavalry fame, and worth a quarter of a million dollars in her own in the confederate cavalry fame, and worth a quarter of a million dollars in her own right, was married vesterday to a penniless youth named Henry, a clerk in a railroad office. Mrs. Dunn was also engaged to marry one of her plantation managers. She took her husband to New York.

To Make a General Assault.

PITTSRUEG, PA., Nov. 20.—It is reported to-day that the iron and steel manufacturers of the United States will make a general assault on the Amalgamated Association in the spring. The skilled workmen in all the union spring. The skilled workmen in all the union mills belong to this association, and the an-nual wage scale of the United States is made in this city. Several skirmishes have already occurred and in every instance the workmen were beaten.

Fire in a Theatre.

SYBACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 20 .- Fire broke out Jority in South Dakota was reduced from 10,000 in 1890 to 2,700 in 1891, while in Nebraska the People's party came within 5,000 votes of defeating the combined power is valued at \$200,000, from entire destruction. FEAR OUR FORMIDABLE FLEET.

The Chilians Descend From Their Yery High Perch at Last.

LABORING UNDER FALSE DELUSIONS.

They Were Foolish Enough to Think That Great Britain Would Dare Oppose Uncle Sam's Advances.

(By Cable to The Times.)

VALPARAISO, VIA GALVESTON, Nov. 4 .- The correspondent of the United Press has made special inquiries to assertain the condition of public feeling on the subject of the difficulty with the United States. He finds that the fiery sentiment which prevailed against Americans has considerably cooled down. The Chilians talk more rationally as to the American request for redress, and there is a growing disposition to see that justice is done to those who assaulted the American sailors and killed two of them.

Undoubtedly the report telegraphed from New York of the formidable fleet said to be on its way to Pacific waters has something to do with the change of sentiment in Valpa-raiso at lesst. The people here are not anxious for a bombardment. They have come to the conclusion that the United States is in earnest, and the more intelligent among them have taken pains to ascertain something about American power and resources.

THEIR EYES OPENED.

They understand now that if Americans should decide upon a bombardment they would not be deterred by interference of other nations in behalf of Chili, and that the Chilians would have to take care of them-

When the war furor was first raised here When the war furor was first raised here Englishmen went about in swashbuckling fashion, giving the Chilians to understand that the British fleet would never permit Americans to damage Valparaiso. That had much to do with the defiant attitude of Chili, Now that it is evident that the only British ally would be the correspondent of the London Times, to whose commands the American admiral would probably not pay much attention to the situation is diverpay much attention to the situation is different, and Valparaiso has concluded not to court a bombardment. Consequently Americans are treated with more respect, and there is no disposition to do violence to American officers or seamen. Captain Schley's conduct meets with universal praise. He has been calm and deliberate under the most provoking circumstances, and his combined dignity and firmness has won him the respect even of the lower and less intelligent as well as the superior class.

TRE ATTACK ON THE SAILORS.

The evidence in the preliminary inquiry as to the attack on the sailors is said to be com-plete. The Chilian method of examination is plete. The Chilian method of examination is peculiar, and somewhat resembles the French. The magistrate has each person accused or under suspicion brought before him separately, without counsel, and subjected to a rigid examination to which there is no limit of relevancy. There is no doubt that in some instances physical torture is applied, although the law forbids it. During the recent struggle neither side hesitated to use tortures of the most horrible kind in order to extort confession, and in the kind in order to extort confession, and in the cases of the notorious criminals supposed to have accomplices, the police system of Chili winks at such methods. There is no reason to believe that any of the Chilians accused of to believe that any of the Chilians accused of being implicated in the riot have been tortured. In the contrary the general report is that their treatment has been very mild, and that Judge of Crimes Foster has not been anxious to elicit facts that would strengthen anxions to elifacts that would strengthen the cause of the United States. WHAT VICUNA SAYS.

London, Nov. 20 .- The London Times publishes an interview of a column and a half with Claudio Vicuna, the former President-elect of Chili. Vicuna said that he fled from Chili on the night before he should, according Chili on the night before he should, according to the constitutional provision on the subject, have been installed as President. Vicuna strenuously defends Balmaceda's course as intended for the best interests of Chili, and he argues that the Chilian Congress had no right to impeach Isalmaceda. He estimates that 8,000 men were killed in the final battle near Valparaiso, and he attributes Balmaceda's defeat to defective communications. Vicuna states that, while the Congressionalists gave up his mansion to pillage they courteously provided his wife pillage they courteously provided his wife with a special railway train to take her to a

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE WORK.

Reports to the Executive Committee Meeting in New York.

New York, Nov. 20 .- The preparatory work for the presidential campaign, begun yesterday by the executive committee of the Republican National League, was continued at the Plaza Hotel this morning. Twenty-three States were represented, Arizona swelling the ist by the attendance of George Christ, of

Nogaies.

The morning was taken up by the delegates making detailed reports of the work done in their States, and the work prepared to be done by their respective organizations. Referring to the work done by the league in Kansas, Delegate E. C. Little said that one year of the Farmers' Alliance swept everything carrying ninety out of one hundred

The Republican party was demoralized in Kansas. This year the Republican central committee turned the work over to the eague, with the result that the situation has

CHICAGO'S PROTEST,

Americans Discriminated Against in the Use of the Welland Canal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 .- Secretary Stone, of the Chicago board of trade, has addressed a long letter to Secretary of State Blaine, which concludes as follows, after reciting the discrim-

The board of directors of the board of The board of directors of the board of trade of the city of Chicago would, therefore, respectfully request of the honorable Secretary of State that at the approaching conference between this Government and that of the Dominion of Canada the citizens of the United States and those of the Dominion of Canada be placed upon terms of canada by the condition of Canada by the equality with reference to commerce passing through the Welland canal.

> The German Congress. [By Cable to The Times.]

BERLIN, Nov. 20 .- The Conservative party is taking the leadership of the Reischstag in all matters perfaining to the enforcement of financial honesty and the punishment of defaulters. The last motion on the subject is asking a bill from the Government providing for the criminal prosecution of all persons engaged in gambling operations in food and stocks, dealings in futures to be construed as gambling. The Government is adverse to such severity.

Four Deaths on a Steamer.

New York, Nov. 20.—On the steamer Werra from Bremen, which arrived here to-day, there were four deaths on the passage. One child, three years old, of pneumonia, one woman from Bright's disease, one woman of heart disease and another woman, aged sixtytwo years, of apoplexy.

The Boston at Bahia.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—The Navy Department to day received a cablegram an-nouncing the arrival of the cruiser boston at Bahia on the 18th instant. She is on her way to Chili, and should arrive at Valparaiso within a month. A dispatch was also received an-nouncing the arrival of the Yorktown at St.

DIOCESAN MISSIONS.

Their True Policy Discussed on the Last Day of the Church Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20,-The morning session of the last day of the Episcopal Church Congress was devoted to a discussion of the topic of "True Policy of Diocesan Missions." The exercises were begun at the regular hour, and were opened by Bishop Dudley, who read the "Lord's Prayer."

After the hymn "My Soul His Wondrous Love," the Rev. Gustave A. Carstensen, of

New York city, read a paper on the topic. He said there were more than six millions of the unevangelized. Of this number two-thirds might avail themselves of religion if they were so inclined. One hundred million dollars were expended annually in large cities, while to the missionaries were sent out only about four million, although they were nearly one-third of the total, he believed in the concentration of work in He believed in the concentration of work in large cities. If this were done the needs of the church in the large cities would be less manifold. About twenty or thirty years ago parishes which were not self-supporting were no better off now. He saw no reasons why these parishes should not be self-maintaining. The Church, however, was in maintaining. The Church, however, was in his opinion, making steady progress even if it barely held its own. Let it suffice to say, he continued, that it would not be surprising if we should find that the sound which went out from Chicago five years ago and two years later was echoed at Lambeth must ever be set to another key and become a yet more inviting overture. The Episcopaians could not proceed very far along the line until they learned the intellectual conceptions which support their spiritual life. In closing his address the speaker said that the church of the future would give forth its sweetest music when the varying notes were sweetest music when the varying notes were gathered into one grand dispason, whose

gathered into one grand dispason, whose sound would go out into all the world, and the converging streams of her life would empty at last into the "river which maketh glad the city of God."

The Rev. John S. Lindsay, of Washington, foll wed. He prefaced his address by saying that Washington was the banner church city of America in proportion to its population. It very often happens in the diocese, he said that no interest is shown in the he said, that no interest is shown in the welfare of the various dioceses outside the bishop's home. This congress should find some way to keep up the interest in religion and reach the people in the rural districts. This, he said, would involve the expenditure of money, and he had no fear that it would not be forthcoming when its use was made

Mr. Lindsay said he had never in his life gone to a business man and asked him for pecuniary assistance for a great cause and been refused. It was always given him gener-ously and cheerfully, and he was sure that money for the religious welfare of rural dis-

The Rev. J. T. Born, of Morristown, N. Y., a diocesan missionary, said that his parents and their parents had spent their lives in foreign missionary work. It would be somewhat strange, he said, if he did not love the cause in which his ancestors had spent their cause in which his ancestors had spent their lives. He said that the Church at the present time was not in condition to claim its full strength. The clergy and laity itself had not sufficient confidence in itself, and so the Church worked with both hands behind its back. The sad confession must be made, said Mr. Born, that the Church was not responding to its birth. The Church was not responding to its birth. The Church ought to claim everything on earth and it was half afraid to claim anything. Its ministers ought to be saying constantly, "We have not only the good thing to offer, but the very best," He maintained that the Church of Christ on earth was never intended to be an everlasting protest, and held that the Pro-testant Church was afraid of being Roman-

as the latter went. There was, in his opinio a great deal more discrimination to be used in the assignment of the men to missionary points than mere getting of money. The church did not simply want the money but it wanted to know how to use it. He recognized the value of religious sentiment, the love for souls, but the common sense methods must be sup-plemented for the proper distribution of money for diocesan work. He said that the Episcopal Church could well imitate the busi-ness methods of the Methodist Church, which could with its business principles build a

church every six hours.

Rev. H. P. Nicholis, of New Haven, Conn., also made a brief address. He said many Episcopalians did not attend services in certain places because the other churches—Con-gregational, Presbyterian, &c.—were more popular, and because they would rather stay at home than attend church where the Epis-copal services were not performed. He did not believe in this policy. In his opinion was better to attend any place of di was better to attend any place of alvin worship on Sunday than none at all The country grocory store, he said was much worse than the meeting places of iniquity in larger cities. He urged his hearers to keep the country churches alive and to help ministers in their religious needs. In Connecticut years ago, he said, the country people attended church every Sunday, going over the worse roads for miles. Now these churches had been a andoned and were occupied by foreigners. He th ught if more interest were taken in missionary work the old interest would-be revived and

the country made better.

Rev. S. Gibbons, of Nova Scotia, an Esquiman, made an interesting, extemporaneous address. He told several witty incidents of missionary life in Alaska, and said he was of missionary life in Alasaa, and said he was a firm believer in the principles that men should be selected for their work who could adapt themselves to the circumstances that surrounded them. Ministers should, among the rural inhabitants, use the plainest language possible. The frequent use of technical terms selected from the Bible was not always understood by the uneducated people. These uneducated people want of God preached to them not only by the mouth, but by the eyes, and if the eyes did not show a love of God the words of the preacher had little

Bishop Dudley then made a short address. after which a recess was taken until 2.30 The final session of the congress was held

The final session of the congress was held this evening, the topic of debate being "Personal Religion."

The first speaker introduced was the Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D., of Philadelphia. There is no personal religion, he said, without emotion. One must feel the nearness of God else he could not have the true emotion There can be no personal religion without some knowledge of God. No one can come into fellowship with God without going into

ervice commanded.

Dr. Parker Morgan followed. He said the subject was one that might be distasteful to people who did not like to speak of their per-sonal affairs but some of the most distasteful things in life were greatest and grandest. He did not believe a minister in his sermon should go beyond his own personal experience. Personal religion meant that one should have faith in the being and the supreme sanctifying, indwelling p wer of the holy spirit of God Personal religion, he said, could be divided into four classes: said, could be divided into rour services, meditation and proyer; second, rently reading, marking and inwardly digesting God's word third by careful waiting upon his ordained means of grace, and last,

by securing his soul.

F. W. Baker, of Cincinnati, said that personal religion must stand or fall on morality. It was the very essence of morality. There was great danger in substituting the means for the end.

At the conclusion of his address Bishop Dudley made a few remarks in which he said that in the Episcopal Church there was room for all. He thanked the audience for their cordial support. The congress then adjourned sine die.

Dr. Nelson Accepts.

BETHLEHEM, PA., Nov. 20 .- Rev. Dr. C. Kinof the Episcopal Church of Georgia, has in-formed the diocese of his acceptance of the high office. The consecration will take place high office. The consecration will take place January 25th in St. Luke's cathedral, Atlanta. ANOTHER BATTLE IN BRAZIL.

Meagre Reports of a Sharp Engagement Off Rio Grande.

DIFFERENCES IN THE JUNTA SETTLED.

A Report That the Dictator is Begging for Peace and Offering Concesssions Refugees to Buenos Ayres.

(By Cable to the Times.)

London, Nov. 20 .- Cablegrams this morning from Brazil briefly announce a sharp engagement off Rio Grande, at the entrance to the lake or river leading up to Porto Alegre. the capital of the new "Republica do Sul," where the vessels sent to reconnoiter by Marshal da Fonseca were defeated.

The Times this morning prints a dispatch from Santiago de Chili saying that Baron Lucerna, presidents of Marshal Da Fonseca's Council of Ministers, has telegraphed to the Junta in the name of Da Fonseca begging for peace and offering to restore or to estalish peace and offering to restore or to estalish any form of local self-government the people of the Rio Grande do Sui desire. The Junta was also asked to state the causes of their grievances and to name the conditions upon which they will disband their forces. To this appeal, according to the Times dispatch the Junta promptly replied that it would only disarm the forces when Marshal Da Fonseca resigned the presidency and dictatorship and when the United States of Brazil was again respected throughout the length and breadth of Brazil.

THE INSURGENTS AGREE.

All differences of opinion among the members of the Junta seems to have been definitely settled by the withdrawal of the "peace at-any-price" party from their councils. It is reported in this connection that Dr. Assiz Brazil and General Parross Cassal have, in consequence of the bitter feeling expressed t wards De Fonseca and his party, resigned all affiliation with the revolutionary movement. As Dr. Assiz Brazil was recently announced to have been selected as Minister of War for the Junta this result is another of War for the Junta this result is another of those which need confirmation. According to one cable message received here Da Fon-seca's overthrow seems to be the main point see as overthrow seems to be the main point which the Junta and its supporters now have in view, and it is said that they will be satisfied with nothing less than his downfall and his punishment for violating the constitution of the United States of Brazil, and for assuming the powers of a dictator, The Times' dispatches say that war-like preparations are continuing with enthusiasm and increased vigor in the province of Rio Grande, and that aformidable army will soon be mustered under the new army will soon be mustered under the new flag of the revolted province (white ground with a red ball.)

with a red ball.)

A dispatch received here this evening from Brazii says that Marshal Da Fonseca is seriously id. It is added that his principal ailment is extreme nervous prostration.

Advices received here to-day from Sanos confirm the report that the port is infected with yellow fever. These advices add that all the other Brazilian ports are supposed to be similarly infected.

be similarly infected.

There is an indefinite report of an attempt

Aftere is an indefinite report of an attempt on the part of Fonseca's naval force to land a body of troops near Barbosea, a small port in the north of Rio Grande do Sul, not far distant by land from Porto Alegre. The water proved too shallow for the vessels to come near the shore, and a hostile display by an armed force of the Junta deterred the Fonseca admiral from attempting to land in small boats.

Fonseca's vessels did not throw any shells or attempt to inipre Earboan to parently a friendliness to which the people on shore did not respond in a similar spirit. The Junta sent an additional force yesterday to Rio Grande do Sul, that place being the key to the situation from a defensive point of

AN INFLUX OF REPUGEES, Buenos Arres, Nov. 20.—There was an infux here yesterday of refugees from Brazil, who come by way of Montevideo. These had an opportunity of joining the movement in Rio Grande do Sul, but declined to do so, because, while opposed to Fonseca and attached to the republic, they are also opposed to any division of the republic. It is reported that Fonseca is hastening preparations for the new elections, being alarmed by the signs of popular dissatisfaction with the dictatorship, and that he has promised to law dozents. and that he has promised to lay down the next Congress comes into existence. Fon-seca has increased the pay of the army officers who have absolute control over the men, the latter being hardly capable of intel ligent reasoning and blindly obedient to their superiors. As the soldiers are excluded from voting they feel little interest in ques-tions of civil government. Da Fonseca's strong point is said to be his popularity with the commanding officers, with nearly all of whom he is on terms of comradeship, and the look on his Government as their own reation. Many refugees were leaving his event of a struggle that threatened the capi-

TRIAL OF A TITLED TERROR

The "French Colonel," Thought to Be an

American, Convicted of Blackmail. (By Cable to The Times.)

London, Nov. 20 .- There was commenced and finished at the Old Bailey to day one of and missied at the Old Railey to day one of the most remarkable trials in the history of British jurisprudence. It was the trial, on the charge of blackmail, of a mysterious indi-vidual known as the "French Colonel," as "Le Grande," as "Briscony Grant," as "Cap-tain Anderson" and as "Charles Grant." This distinguished criminal's real name is not known. He says he is a Dane, but the police believe him to be a well-known American criminal who has "worked" both the United States and Europe both the United States and Europe for years past, and who has made large sums of money by his operations as a knight of industry. There were a number of charges piled up against "The French Colonel" but the one which he was placed on trial for to-day was that of threatening to murder Lady Jedsel and the Barones Bolsover. In the opening remarks of the counsel for the prose-cution it was stated that the prisoner, in addition to having threatened to murder those two ladies, had also threatened a similar fate to a number of other ladies of title. Last June it was charged he sent out a number of letters addressed to ladies of wealth and position demanding and making them horrible threats as to what he would do unless his demands were complied with. After the testimony had been taken and after the judge had charged the jury 'French Colonel' fainted in the dock. When re-vive he engaged in a furious fight with the police around him. A dozen policemen, as-sisted by a number of prison wardens, seemed unable to restrain him. There was a tremendous sensation in the court-room, a number of ladies fainting and others screaming horribly. The judge was unable for a long time to restore order. Finally the jury found the prisoner guilty on both charges.

FRENCH MINING TROUBLES. It is Feared That Serious Disturbances May Soon Occur.

(By Cable to The Times.) Paris, Nov. 20 .- The troubles in the coal

districts of the department of Pas-de-Calais are assuming a threatening phase, and it is feared that serious disturbances may occur. The miners are very bitter toward the who in spite of arguments and threats continue to work in the mines. At Lens to-day a number of conflicts occurred between the troops, who have been detailed to guard the mines, and bodies of the stricking miners. In several of the mines in that neighborhood a idea dawn number of men are at work who have refused | the grass.

to listen to the appeals made to them to quit. The men by their refusal incurred the enmity of the strikers, and to day the latter determined to make the workers quit if it was possible to do so by force. The strikers visited the mines as the men were preparing to enter them. The strikers paid but little attention to the soldiers at first, but directed all their attacks against the men who when the strikers against the men who when the soldiers are the soldiers. all their attacks against the men who were willing to work. They made several attacks upon them, but the soldiers interfered for their protection.

The strikers were thus placed at a great disadvantage, and though they greatly outnumbered the troops they were finally repulsed.

The dispatch from Lens announcing these conflicts makes no mention of anybody being

M. DE GIERS' MISSION.

He Spent the Day in Consultation With the Principal French Ministers.

(By Cable to The Times.)

Paris, Nov. 20 .- M. de Giers, the Russian foreign minister, who is at present visiting this city, had interviews to-day with Presi-

dent Carnot, M. Ribot, minister of foreign abairs, and M. de Freycinet, minister? of war and president of the council. This evening he will dine with President Carnot. Notwithstanding the semi-official denial which came from Weisbaden vesterday of the report that the object of M. de Giers in visit-ing Paris, was to conclude a treaty of alliance between his government and that of France the Gaulois, which is the organ of the Count the Gaulois, which is the organ of the Count of Paris, publishes an article this morning which shows that it is that paper's belief that that alone is the reason for the Russian Minister's visit. The Gaulois appeals to all Frenchmen to silence their dis-cords to M. de Gieer's stay in Paris. It says: 'We are all agreed as to the advantage to be derived from an alliance with Russia. Some day, perhaps, such an alliance will re-store to us the integrity of our territory and

GREAT BRITAIN'S CHOICE.

The Kaiser or the Swiss President to Ar-

bitrate in the Behring Sea Dispute. OTTAWA, Nov. 20 .- It is learned from wellinformed quarters that information has been received here that either the Emperor of Germany or the President of the Swiss republic will be asked by the British Government to represent Great Britain in the arbitration committee to be appointed to settle the Behring sea question. ing sea question.

SORROWING FOR FLORENCE.

Many Telegrams of Condolence Sent by Friends to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.-Numerous telegrams from the many friends of Mr. Florence were received this morning at the Continental Hotel, where the eminent actor died, expres-

sive of the sympathy and regret of the senders at the death of their friend. Mr. Florence's brother, Inspector Conlin, of Mr. Florence's brother, Inspector Conlin, of New York city, reached here about 10.80 o'clock this morning and will make the arrangements for the funeral. As yet the grief of the family is still too poignant to allow them to discuss where the interment will take place. General Passenger Agent J. R. Wood, of the Pennsylvania railroad, this morning extended the courtesy of a special train for the transportation of the body from this city to the place where it shall be decided the interment will take place.

terment will take place.

MRS. FLORENCE INFORMED. After sending a brief dispatch in some measure to prepare for the shock the following cable message was sent to Mrs. Florence in London by Mrs. Wayard, sister of Mr. Florence, and Mrs. Barney Williams, sister of

Mrs. Florence: "Dearest Sister: With unutterable profound grief we send you the terrible tidings that our beloved one suddenly became worse and at 8:30 this (Thursday) evening passed away quickly, peacefully and painlessly. His last thoughts and his constant words were in tenderness for you. Telegraph, dearest, what-ever suggestion you wish to guide us. Every-thing has been done and all will be as we feel you would wish it to be."

MRS. FLOBENCE'S REPLY. An answering cablegram was received this morning from Mrs. Florence, in which she expresses the wish that her husband should be buried in the Catholic faith and that the funeral should take place from St. Agnes Roman Catholic church, New York.

Upon receipt of Mrs. Florence's cablegram the paster of St. Agnes above.

Upon receipt of Mrs. Florence's cablegram the pastor of St. Agnes church was telegraphed in reference to the funeral taking piace from his church. A telegram was also sent accepting the offer of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel that the body should lie there until the funeral. All the arrangements for the funeral have not yet been definitely completed. Mr. Florence's body will be taken to New York in a special car over Pennaylyania railroad some time this evaning. Pennsylvania railroad some time this evening. The funeral will probably take place on Monday next, the place of interment being Green-

wood cemetery.
General Rapids, Mich. Nov. 20.—Joseph
Jefferson last night, in speaking of Mr.
Florence, among many other incidents, dwelt riorence, among many other incidents, dwelt especially upon his numer us private benefactions. "One fact but little known," said he, "is that Mr. Florence was the founder of the order of the Mystic Shrine. In religion he was a true Catholic and member of the Knights of St. Patrick. When bidding me farewell at Philadelphia Mr. Florence said: "Good-bye, add her. I'll score eatch up with you." From old boy: I'll soon catch up with you. From all reports we surely thought he would do so, is death is a great shock to us. You may say that our engagement at Detroit to-morrow night will certainly be deferred out of regard

to his memory.' DISASTROUS TO SHIPPING.

Reports Regarding the Recent Storms on

the Lake. CHICAGO, Nov. 20 .- Reports from the lake ports show that the recent storms have been disastrous to lake shipping. Early yesterday morning the schooner Ellen Severison made an attempt to run into Grand Haven for shelter. In doing so it struck the north pier, dismasting itself, and went on the beach. It was bound for Luding-ton light, with a crew of three men. The prompt arrival of the life-saving crew saved the men after several hours of hard work. The vessel is a total wreck. It is owned by Nicholson & Severison of Ludington. Loss. \$5,000;

son a Severison of Ludington. Loss. 20,000; no insurance.

The dismasted schooner that the steam barge Scotia passed on Saginaw bay Monday is supposed to be the George. She is lying at anchor, riding out the gale, about twelve miles above Goderich. Ont. rlying a signal of distress. Tugs made an unsuccessful attempt to reach her yesterday, but returned, being unable to stand the sea. The schooner that is lying abreast of Goderich flying a signal of distress, is the Edward Keller. Captain Ed. Chilson. The tug Charleston released the Ed. Chilson. The tug Charleston released the schooner H. C. Richards, ashore on Gordon bay and passed down yesterday. The tug Owen Sumner and others will leave to day for the distressed schooner lying at anchor abreast Goderich. The schooner E. C. Bene-diet, bound for Buflalo, struck this bar in trying to take Port Staniey. Ontario yesterday morning and went ashore east of the harbor. It now lies in about eight feet of water on a sandy bottom. The vessel is owned and com-manded by Captain Thomas Lucas, of Wind-sor. Captain William Berry, of the life-boat station and a volunteer crew saved all the crew this morning.

A professor of rheteric after dilating fully upon the synecdoche as a figure in which things are associated by us, as part to whole or whole to part, read the following example: "The sanctity of the lawn should be kept

unsullied."
"Miss Jones will recast the sentence, using

"Miss Jones will recast the sentence, using plain language," said the professor.

Miss Jones, who had not been paying interested attention, and whose thoughts did not suggest to her the robe of a bishop, as the sentence was read, replied:

"I—don't—know—unless" (here a bright idea dawned upon her) 'it means 'Keep off the grass."